

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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New Advertisements will be found on page 4.

THE FINEST WINES
IN THE EAST.

PORT
AND
SHERRY.

BOTTLED IN EUROPE BY
GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815.
Who have consigned their Brandy to Hongkong
for over half a century.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
Hongkong, 13, Praya Central.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY
The sale of this good Scotch increases month
by month. It is of Superb Quality and of
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'s SELECTION.
Sole Agents for it—
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong.

JOHN WALKER & SONS
FAMOUS
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned
Old HIGHLAND WHISKIES are shipped
by CUTLER, PALMER & CO., and
are obtainable in Hongkong of
G. C. ANDERSON,
No. 13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1897. [43]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

PRICE \$10.75 PER DOZEN

NET

“SPECIAL BLEND” WHISKY
Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong. [42]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every ten minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every ten minutes.
Night cars at 5.45 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. and from
9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
Saturdays Extra Night cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAY.

8.15 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. Every half hour
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every ten minutes
Noon to 2 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
2.45 p.m. to 8 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., and from
9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
SPECIAL CAES by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st May 1899. [4350]

VICTORIA
CYCLE
EMPORIUM.

THE pleasure of cycling consists in having
a first class Machine, and the above Es-
tablishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous “NEW
HOWE” and “MONOPOLE” CYCLES,
and we also supply fitting of every description.
Bicycles can be had in second hand Machines.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.
Enamelling a specialty.

MCKIRDY & CO.
43 & 44A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1899. [2509]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS
Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND
SHIPPIERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal)
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May 1895. [1521]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$5.00 per Cask of 375 lbs net ex. Factory.
\$3.00 per Bag of 250 lbs.
SHIENWAN TOWERS & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [16965]



FAIRMAIS DEVONSHIRE LIQUEURS.

SLOE GIN.....} “PEDLAR” BRAND.
ORANGE GIN.....}

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
HONGKONG AND CHINA. [346]

COTTAM & CO. NEW AUTUMN GOODS.

AMERICAN BOOTS and SHOES.
WOOLLEN UNDERWEAR.
HATS, SHIRTS and EVENING GEAR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. (TAILORING DEPARTMENT).

WINTER SEASON.

LATEST LONDON FASHIONS. NEWEST & BEST MATERIALS.

DRESS SUITS from \$65.
TWEED LOUNGE SUITS from \$35.
NORFOLK JACKET SUITS from \$35.
SCOTCH TWEED ULSTERS, for Travelling, from \$50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS.
EASTMANS KODAK, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
A. CHEE & CO.,
174, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.
Their Brandy are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT

\$22.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY:

THE “PALL MALL,

\$20 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & CO.'S OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY,

\$10.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS; THEY ARE UNQUELLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG. [41a]

MANILA CIGARS.

ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST MARKS

FROM
“LA INSULAR” AND “LA PERLA DE ORIENTE” FACTORIES
J. M. DE ZUNIGA,
No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Entrance: ICE HOUSE STREET (New Victoria Hotel).

SCHLITZ WORLD FAMED BEER

IS THE ONLY BEVERAGE ONE NEVER REGRETS DRINKING.

TONIC AND REFRESHING.

SOLE AGENTS—

WATKINS, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, AND

COMMISSION AGENTS.

HONGKONG.

THE ROYAL PIANOS.

TWO OF THIS FAMOUS AMERICAN MAKE AT
SPECIALY LOW PRICE
TO INTRODUCE
RACHALS' PIANOS, “THE EVERLASTING.” SIX MORE UNPACKING
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SPECIALLY PREPARED MODELS OF ALL THE
FAMOUS MAKERS.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US IS FULLY GUARANTEED BOTH
BY THE MAKERS AND OURSELVES.

219a] THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD. THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLY AERATED WATER.

LEMONADE.

SARSAPARILLA.

TONIC WATER.

RASPBERRYADE.

LEMON-SQUASH.

SPECIAL TERMS to Hotels, Clubs, Messes and other large consumers.

Arrivals, Departures and other Shipping
Intelligence will be found on pages 5, 6 and 7

INSURANCE.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The Rates of Premium for Home and foreign
residence are very moderate and consistent with the risk.
Immediate reduction to Home Rate
on return to Europe or other temperate climate.
For Proposal Forms, rates, and full particulars, Apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
Agents
Hongkong, 9th November, 1899. [3—1873]

HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

A First Class Hotel in every respect.

Elegantly Furnished Reading, Music, and
Smoking Rooms.

Dining Accommodation for 250 persons.

Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.

Cuisine of the best.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Wines and Groceries imported specially from
Europe and America.

Electric Lighting in the Billiard Rooms.

Wines, &c., cooled by Refrigerator.

All Hotel Linen washed on the premises by
Machinery.

Bedroom Accommodation—132 rooms.

Fire Extinguishing Mains on every floor

CHARGES MODERATE.

144

THE PEAK HOTEL.

City Office: 7, Duddell Street. [1028]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, The PEAK, near the
Tram Terminus.

Tel. 55.

For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [1029]

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL.

ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

A

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Handsome Furnished and Exceedingly
Spacious Rooms.

Very MODERATE TERMS to FAMILIES,
by the DAY, WEEK, or MONTH.

SINGLE ROOMS from \$4 a day, inclusive
of BOARD and ATTENDANCE.

54

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL of 45 Bed-

rooms, elegantly furnished.

The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and
Principal Offices in the Colony.

Special Attention paid to the Comfort of
Guests.

Cuisine excellent; under Experienced Ma-

nagement.

Terms Moderate.

A. FONSECA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [46]

HING KEE HOTEL.

(ESTABLISHED 1873)

MACAO.

THIS First class and well-famed establish-
ment is pleasantly situated in the centre
of PRATA GRANDE, facing south, with a
charming view of the sea on the front. Com-
fortable and well furnished Bed-rooms.

Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendants.

Terms very Moderate.

L. HING KEE, Proprietor.

Telegraphic address “HINGKEE” [1919]

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAMEEN—CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL having
been thoroughly renovated, and a new
speciaily built 3 Storey wing added to it, now
affords splendid Accommodation for 40 to 50
Visitors.

The Bed Rooms are airy and comfortably
furnished and the Dining and Sitting Rooms
are spacious and replete with every convenience
for Tourists.

Excellent CUISINE and best WINES.

INTEMBATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.
AMERICAN MARBLE.
ITALIAN MARBLE.
HONGKONG GRANITE.
Designs and Prices on application.
Office, 17A QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

SPECIAL LINES.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

COGNAC BRANDY.

(HENNESSY'S).

CLARETS.

FROM THE FINEST CHATEAUX.

PORT &
SHERRY.

[Including Wines bottled by the

Celebrated firm

GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO.]

AERATED WATERS.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th October, 1900, at 7, Chaoufong Road, Shanghai, the wife of J. DALTON, I.M. Customs, of a son.

At 1, Poitaiho Lfne, Shanghai, on the 18th October, 1900, the wife of G. DREYER, of a son.

On the 18th October, 1900, at 10, Markham Road, Shanghai, the wife of R. LEMKE, of a daughter.

On the 20th October, 1900, at 63, Rife Range Road, Shanghai, the wife of K. H. VON LINDHOLM, of a daughter.

At 21, Quinsan Road, Shanghai, on the 20th October, 1900, the wife of GEORGE BUTLAND, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 11th September, at St. Andrew's, Well Street, London, by the Rev. R. K. Cunningham, Chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, HENRY, elder son of William Kewick, M.P., of Eastwick Park, Surbiton, and Beechgrove, Dumfriesshire, to IDA (WYNFRED) (FREDA), youngest daughter of William JOHNSTON, of Cowhill Tower, Dumfriesshire.

DEATHS.

At Hongkong, on the 26th October, in his 55th year, ANTONIO AGUERO, da Cava, of Macao. The funeral will pass the Monument at 6 p.m. to-day.

(2750) At Hankow, on the 15th October, 1900, AGNES GENTLE, wife of ERKINE T. PRY, I.M. Customs.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 16th October, 1900, LINA BREITAG, formerly Kramer, aged 25 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VIEUX ROAD, CL.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, October 27th, 1900

On the 10th March, 1896, when discussing in our leading article the Bill for the reconstitution of the Sanitary Board up for first reading at the meeting of the Legislative Council that day, we made some remarks which it will not be out of place to reproduce now. We then said:—"There is only one opinion in the European community as to the necessity of bringing the colony into a thoroughly sanitary condition, and if to cope with an epidemic it were necessary for the saving of time to throw the people's furniture out of window every one would say throw it out by all means. But it is right and proper that the commonsense of the community should have some say in the matter and that it should not be left wholly in the hands of officials responsible to no one but themselves; officials who may be over-active or sluggish by fits and starts. The whole history of government in Hongkong is a history of conspicuous failure, the progress the colony has made having been achieved in spite of and not

"with the assistance of the administration. We throw no aspersions on the good intentions of the officials, but good intentions do not always bring forth good results." We went on to point out that the party which gave to England County Councils need not fear a violation of its political principles by joining the effort to secure for Hongkong "some small share of the liberty enjoyed everywhere else under the British flag, namely the liberty to manage our own Municipal and Sanitary affairs." This was four years and a half ago, and now in October, 1900, we are in no better position. The Sanitary Board, it is true, strives with praiseworthy persistency to do useful work, but if it depended on the encouragement given by the Government for its inspiration it would have given up the task in disgust long ago.

Dr. HARTIGAN put the case strongly (but not, we think, too strongly) on Thursday, when he said that many of the officials look on the Board as a nuisance, "which should be a Board only in name, should not have power to dismiss its most worthless cooless coolie or turn on the most necessary water-tap, a Board to be played with or snubbed, as the humour takes them, and occasionally, very occasionally, to be thrown a sop when such a gift neither hurts their own *amour propre* or is likely to be of any use." But if the Board is a nuisance from an official point of view, it is certainly a failure from the lay standpoint, and this failure is correctly ascribed by Dr. HARTIGAN to the fact that the official element is not with the Board. If the Board is a competent authority on sanitary matters its advice is valuable and should not be constantly put on one side, neglected, or deliberately rejected on one ground or another. The whole working of the system of sanitary control in the colony is thrown out by the dread inspired at home by the idea of "municipal control"—a curious bugbear to thrive in England. Why should a small measure of this be so fatal here, when such large doses are beneficial everywhere else under our flag? And can it be said that the officials have been in the past and now are "running" the colony so well that no change is called for? It is the residents who suffer from the effects of the official mistakes and shortcomings, but on no account apparently must they be allowed to have any real share in preventing similar mistakes in the future or making up for past shortcomings. We are to continue to do without sufficient or suitable public buildings, to continue to have hospitals, etc., erected on unhealthy, or inappropriate spots, to struggle still with perfectly preventable ills and inconveniences; but the officials must be allowed to carry on everything as before—and the reason apparently is that the official mind, at home and abroad, has a professional bias against unofficial advice and assistance. And yet these officials, outside the walls of their offices, are probably staunch upholders of the value of representative institutions. We regret to announce that Mr. A. A. da Cruz, agent of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, died yesterday, after a protracted illness, at the house of a relative in Peel Street. The deceased gentleman, who made many friends in the colony, was about fifty-five years of age. Death was due to cancer in the stomach.

A Chinese constable was on duty near the Government Civil Hospital at one o'clock yesterday morning when he heard two of his countrymen shouting at the top of their voices. He told them to stop, as people wanted to sleep. One of the men was drunk, and he took notice of what the constable said, whilst the other, who was sober, shouted all the more. The constable accordingly took them to the Magistracy, where they were fined.

Our readers will have noticed a large two-story building rising on the sky-line just above Victoria. This is the new hospital in course of erection for Dr. Hartigan, Stedman and Rennie, and it is now being roofed and will be ready for occupation in a few months. It contains twenty bedrooms and is specially designed for the comfort of patients. The site is a healthy and bracing one, commanding unrivalled views both of the harbour and of the islands to the south. A short though steep path is being cut from the Tram Station up to the Hospital, which will save a journey of a quarter of a mile.

The pier now well on its way to completion at New Pedder's Wharf was designed by Messrs. Coode, Son and Matthews, consulting engineers, of Westminster, and is being constructed by the Horbury Iron Company. When completed, it will be 200 feet long, 41 feet wide, and cost upwards of £10,000. It has eight flights of iron steps, and will easily accommodate eight launches at one time. The base of the pier, which is of granite and has two flights of stone steps, is 120 feet wide, and projects 40 feet into the harbour. His Excellency the Governor, on his inspection, has consented to open the pier on a date to be fixed in November.

No fresh plague cases or deaths were reported in the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday.

Heavy floods in Burma have damaged the railway line and washed away several bridges, which will take some time to restore.

The Band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers will play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. The programme will be:—March..... "Austrian 23rd Regiment" Schleswig Overture..... "Don Juan"..... Mozart Selection..... "Florodora"..... Stuart Value..... "La Cigale"..... Coote Extracto..... "Philemon et Baucis"..... Gounod Selection..... "Leslie Stuart's Songs"..... Allier Extra..... Manzurka..... "La Czarina"..... Janne "God Save the Queen."

On the evening of the 22nd inst. an Indian sergeant arrested the master of a trading junk at Tung Cheung, Lantau Island, in the district of Tai Po, for being in unlawful possession of kerosene. He was found to have 62 tins of kerosene on board, and he was trying to sell it. On the man being brought over to Hongkong it was found that the tins were similar to those on the lorcha *Yee Yuk*, which was lost the other day. On the man coming before Mr. Hazelton he was discharged. His Worship expressing the opinion that he did not think the man had any felonious intent.

Thirty six new locomotives are expected to arrive in Burma for use on the railway during the next six months. These new engines have been built in England, and are of a pattern better suited to the work they will have to do than some of the importations in recent years. Besides, all their parts will be interchangeable, which is a great advantage when they are sent to the workshops for repairs, slight or otherwise. There, however, seems little prospect of the rolling-stock being increased, to meet the demands of all the open lines in the province for some time to come.

Engineering says that iron made in Shansi costs from 2½ to 3d. per ton per mile for carriage under the conditions existing there. A very simple calculation would serve to show the very limited radius over which it could be profitably distributed. In Shansi, cast-iron costs 2½ to 3d. Once railways are developed, the inexhaustible stores of iron and coal in China would become available for the world. Our present output of about 200 million tons of coal may exhaust our supply in a few generations; the Chinese province of Shansi alone could maintain that output for a thousand years or more. The time, perhaps, is not far distant when we could get coal from China in place of sending it there.

"Away back in the sixties," writes an old press correspondent, "there used to run across the Pacific to and from Hongkong, China, Japan, San Francisco, &c., quite a little fleet of sailing vessels to assist the whalers round the Japan coast with stores, and generally to trade in the Orient in all kinds of merchandise. One of these vessels, the *Atalanta*, was lost in the latter part of the sixties near Arch Rock, and the circumstances attending her career and disastrous wreck have been brought to mind by many old mariners round the Frisco water-front by a "find" of considerable value in the Bay last month. While the barque *Ferris S. Thompson* were weighing anchor about 500 yards off Arch Rock the hook of her mud-hook brought up the end of a big anchor and a ship's hawser-pipe, and both were put on board the tug *Sea King*, and taken ashore. It is surmised that the "find" will lead to other portions of the wreck being located.

Chinese constables Nos. 381 and 293 were yesterday charged on remand with assaulting a Chinaman at Wan Chai on the 6th September.

The evidence was to the effect that on the evening of the date named the complainant was going along Praya East with a truck, when one of the defendants came to him and charged him with causing an obstruction. He replied that he was not, upon which the constable hit him with his sword, and taking him to the other defendant they both struck and kicked him. They then took him to No. 2 Police-Station. Sergeant Ritchie was on duty and enquired into the charge, which, after hearing the constable's story, he refused. The complainant then appeared all right and the sergeant said he made no complaint to him about having been assaulted. The same evening, however, he was taken to the Hospital where he was found to have ruptured his spleen. An operation was performed by Dr. Bell, the spleen being taken out, and the man recovered. The defendants, who had already been in gaol awaiting their trial about seven weeks, were sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

Scene: Hongkong Post Office. Foreign visitor: "What do you charge for the pictures of Queen Victoria and the two Generals underneath in the picture case outside?" Chinese clerk: "Me no sake; you go upstairs, all the same by weight." Foreign visitor: "I will buy three, the one Queen Victoria in the small round scarf pin, and the bigger ones, Generals Roberts and Kitchener. There can't be much in the weight of the whole three." Chinese clerk: "Me no sake. Spose they weigh more, you pay more, if not so much, you pay not so much. See upstairs; no my pliggin" (pointing to the right with his hand). Foreign visitor's wife to Foreign visitor, (more puzzled than ever): "Don't you understand? They sell by weight. Go upstairs and see, and if they be cheap, may that American officer for me evidently completes the lot. He looks nice don't you think so, my dear? And not at all heavy." Foreign visitor shoots up stairs, but the bargains was not struck apparently, for the pictures still remain in the case for the Hongkong public to gaze at.

The pier now well on its way to completion at New Pedder's Wharf was designed by Messrs. Coode, Son and Matthews, consulting engineers, of Westminster, and is being constructed by the Horbury Iron Company. When completed, it will be 200 feet long, 41 feet wide, and cost upwards of £10,000. It has eight flights of iron steps, and will easily accommodate eight launches at one time. The base of the pier, which is of granite and has two flights of stone steps, is 120 feet wide, and projects 40 feet into the harbour. His Excellency the Governor, on his inspection, has consented to open the pier on a date to be fixed in November.

At Rangoon a new volunteer company to be styled the Merchants' Company was formed on the 10th inst. and is to be attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles. About twenty names were enrolled at the meeting. Many merchants have expressed their intention of joining the new company, and there is said to be every indication of the institution proving successful and popular.

Ships reaching Shanghai from Yangtze ports reported H.M.S. *Daphne*, U.S.S. *Nashville* and a Russian gunboat at Hankow on the 16th inst.; H.M.S. *Redpole* at Kinkiang on the 17th; H.M.S. *Rosario* at Wuhan on the 18th; H.M.S. *Bonaventure* at Nanking on the 18th, and H.M.S. *Marathon* and *Waller* at Chinkiang on the 18th. The *Marathon* returned to Woosung on the 21st with eight invalids on board.

The stories that the Taiping had protested against the foreign troops in Shanghai marching outside the limits of the Settlements seem to have been considerably exaggerated, says the *N.C. Daily News*. We understand that what really happened was that the Taiping wrote to the Senior Consul, saying that, as the sudden appearance of large bodies of troops in the country might alarm the people, he would be glad if notice were sent him before these marches took place. "That was all," concludes our contemporary, "A reasonable request."

The second match of the Kowloon Cricket Week ended on the 18th inst. in a victory for Shanghai by 4 wickets. The scores were:—Shanghai 147 and 61 for 6 wickets. Yokohama 79 and 127. The concluding match, Kowloon v. Shanghai, commenced next day. Shanghai went in first and made 174 (H. S. King 60) after losing 5 wickets for 17 runs. Kowloon, in reply, made 135. Shanghai, after making 179 for 5 wickets, put their opponents in and got them out for 86, thus winning by 132 runs. It is to be hoped that next year Hongkong will be able to take part in this interport contest.

The bridge at mile 86 on the Sittang Section of the Burma State Railway, which recently gave trouble, was again, on the 5th inst., rendered unsafe for traffic, another of the piers having given way owing to heavy floods caused by torrential rain in the districts. A special train with Mr. Wagstaff, District Engineer, and Mr. Biggwith, officiating Traffic Manager, and a staff of workmen, left at 8 p.m. for the scene, but nothing could be done in consequence of the continued rush of water. Passengers from mail and mixed trains have to be transhipped across the breach in boats, and orders have been issued stopping the booking of all goods and live-stock above Deikun Station. The trains are arriving about two hours late in consequence and will continue to do so till the line is set right.

According to the Northern correspondent of the *Universal Gazette*, the Boxers who lately overran Peking and Chihli province were generally uniformed in either crimson or yellow turbans and coats, but that since the entrance of the Allied forces into Peking these red and yellow Boxers have disappeared altogether from the scene. When the Allied force, however, which lately started for Woosung from Peking had got half-way en route, it was opposed by a large force of dislodged soldiers who styled themselves "Black" Boxers or *I Ho Chuan*, from the black turbans they wore. It is stated that the fighting, while it lasted, was most severe, and that the "Black" Boxers were not dispersed and routed until they had lost nearly 900 men. The Allied losses were comparatively small.

Referring to the introduction of coal-cutting machinery in the mines of the world, the *Age of Steel* has the following:—During the last decade the output per man in Great Britain has fallen from 325 to 291 tons. The actual production per head in the United States is 68 per cent. more than in Great Britain, some of which is to be accounted for by the freer use of machinery. The tonnage per employee in the year 1898 was 291 in Great Britain; 490 in the United States; 398 in Canada; 453 in New South Wales; and 453 in New Zealand. It cannot be said that the British coal-miner is less skillful or sturdy than those who outpace him in tonnage of product, for in mines of the western world and in those of Australia, he is as much in evidence as any other nationality. It is a question of changed conditions and improved mechanical devices. A mine in Canada is said to have had no use of a pick since its shaft was sunk. The cutting is done by percussion machinery, and the drilling by compressed air. The output is over two thousand tons per day, and the number of employees above and below ground is not more than three hundred. It is useless to suppose that in the coal mining industries, labour-saving appliances should be given the cold shoulder, or should make a halt in the march of progress.

CRICKET.

In the match Club v. Public Schools to be played on the Cricket Ground to-day, beginning at 11 a.m., the following are the respective elevens:—Club: A. G. Ward, F. Maidland, A. MacKenzie, Captain Wall, I.M.S. T. Sercombe Smith, F. H. Sawyer, Rev. E. H. Good, R.N., Rev. J. A. Dexter, R.N., B. E. Hanson, Capt. Doughty, R.W.F. and Lt. Hutchinson (Cheltenham). D. W. Salter (Cheltenham). Major Dwyer, A.P.D. (Hilsea). Captain Austin, R.M.L.L. (Harrow). Captain Langham, R.A. (Trowbridge), R. D. Anderson (Winchester), H. Hill, R.W.F. (Bognor), Lt. Strong, R.M.L.L. (Wellington), J. A. Biggorn, R.W.F. (Wellington), Lt. Krickenbeck (Jersey). J. Lamb (Bolton). Tiffi will be provided in the Pavilion.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHANGHAI, 26th October, 8.42 p.m.

DEPARTURE OF SIR C. MACDONALD.

Sir Claude MacDonald left Peking yesterday (Thursday).

THE MISSING GREEN FAMILY.

The Green family was found at Woosung by the allied troops, safe but in bad health.

THE IMPERIAL COURT AND

PEKING.

An Imperial Decree announces that the Emperor is willing that the Court shall return to Peking if the Allies do not insist on impossible conditions.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF KWANG-

TUNG AFFAIRS.

An official despatch from Canton to Nanking reports the rapid extermination of the rebel movement in Kwangtung.

FRESH APPOINTMENTS.

Kwei Chun joins the Grand Council. Ni Chi-wei has been appointed Governor of Anhui, replacing Wang Chih-chun.

LONDON, 25th October, 9.50 p.m.

NEW JAPANESE PROPOSAL.

A Berlin despatch states that Japan has proposed that the discussion of pending questions, negotiations, and agreements be entrusted at present to the representatives of the Powers at Peking. Germany has agreed to this.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, 25th October, 9.50 p.m.

LORD ROBERTS'S APPROACHING DEPARTURE.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

THROUGH SOUTH AFRICA.

[BY ARNOT REED.]

VI.

A PUBLIC BENEFACITOR.

"I must now say a few words regarding our late Chief Engineer, Mr. George Labram, who, with his fellow workers, came to the assistance of the defence of this town, first manufacturing shells for the military authorities when they were deficient in ammunition for their small guns—shells which answered most satisfactorily—and afterwards, as you are aware, constructing here, right in the centre of Africa, a gun throwing a 30-pound projectile, which, I am told, is equal in all essentials to anything turned out by Woolwich or Krupp's. We know the results. We were able to compete with our opponents, and the town felt perfect confidence, because, at length, we had a piece of ordnance far, far better than the guns which had been brought against us up to that time. It is sad to think that the man to whose genius all this was due should be singled out as the victim of the tragic occurrence which so shortly afterwards took place, that the one man in the town to whom we owed everything, and upon whom we relied, should have been taken from us, out of a population of from 45,000 to 50,000 persons. I am correct in this estimate of the number of inhabitants, because the last census of the military authorities, after the departure of the natives from the compounds, showed over 45,000 people. Yet this one man, upon whom we were all so dependent, and whose mechanical genius had achieved this remarkable result, was snatched from our midst: and on the surface it would appear that the reward of his labours was this dreadful calamity that put an end to his career. But his record will remain, and we shall never forget that in our direst moments he worked for us night and day, and that his wonderful skill in utilising the resources here obtainable, produced something which is, I believe, without precedent in the history of warfare. You have, therefore, the position, so far as this Company is concerned, that we did our duty by this community, a community to a great extent made up of our own people, and our own workmen. I believe the population of Kimberley includes 24,000 to 15,000 whites. Our workmen number 2,000, their women and children another 4,000; so that we represent almost half the white population and most of the property in this place. And when we are thanked for our services, as we have been by the Mayor and Town Council, I am bound to reply: We were helping ourselves; we did our duty by the place, and we are pleased that our exertions have met with the approbation of the members of the community other than our own employees. We merely did our duty.

THE DEFENCE OF KIMBERLEY.

"I believe, however, that by our assistance we have materially helped to maintain the defence of this town. And when we consider this matter of the defence of Kimberley, it really is not a bad record. You must remember that it was a defense practically maintained by citizen soldiers. Our garrison consisted of about 4,500 men of all arms, and when we consider that out of this number the military authorities contributed about 500 men—to whom we express our most cordial thanks—I think the fact will be recognised that it is the brunt of the work that has fallen upon our citizen soldiers. Our poets have lately been exercising their talents on military themes, and I would offer a suggestion to Mr. Rudyard Kipling that he should devote his thoughts to a lay of the Citizen Soldier. I think we made a fair defence. We do not claim to have performed exceptional deeds of heroism, but for four weary months the citizen members of the defence force have sat on those heights, and day in, day out, they have cheerfully carried out the obligations which they undertook. Then if you turn to those citizens who joined our mounted force you will find that theirs too is not a bad record, even from a military point of view. In three short weeks, out of an effective force of 700 men, there were nearly 120 who lie in your grave-yard, or who were severely or slightly wounded. The work they did during the earlier portion of the siege was, as you are aware, materially assisted by the bravery of their leader, the late Major Scott Turner. I read the account of the fight in which he was killed, and I could not believe my eyes. I suppose it was owing to what is termed the military censorship, but I read in the *Times* that there had been a "reconnaissance in force," during which Major Scott Turner had lost his life. 'What are the real facts?' On the Saturday, as you remember, he took a redoubt, with 40 men under his command, and came back with 20 Boer prisoners. On the Tuesday he found that the redoubt had been again occupied by the Boers and he again attempted to take that redoubt, this time with 70 men. In so doing he lost his life, and of the 70 men he took with him only 20 got back unscathed—there were 50 killed or wounded. Very few people knew these facts, and I take this opportunity of placing it on record, that 70 citizen soldiers of Kimberley went to take that position, and that out of that number there were only 20 who were able to creep away alive, or unscathed, after nightfall. That is the true statement of what took place, and I think it may now go forth to the world without in any way prejudicially affecting the military situation. I should mention that a deep debt of gratitude is due to the Cape Police, who have done such yeoman service. I look upon them as part of the citizen soldiers, as they are all men of this country, who have taken to police duty rather than to farming or pursuits in the field."

THE BOMBARDMENT—NO SURRENDER.
"Well, we went on, and finally we had the big gun brought against us. We will not make a long story of that. We all know how unpleasant it was to be shelled all day by a gun throwing a 100-pound shell, and one which I am given to understand by military men, is one of the most perfect pieces of artillery that has been made. I think we were right to put the women and children down the mines. But, let me say, there was no thought of surrender. We had a meeting. I, as Chairman of this Company, the Mayor, and some of the leading citizens, met together, and we sent word to the military authorities that we considered that the situation was serious. But we never talked of surrender. We knew that we could keep the women and children down the mines, and could hold our own, but we felt that the relief of Kimberley was not only the personal relief of ourselves, but would change the whole military position, and that the right thing to do was to strike from the western border at Bloemfontein and Pretoria. The results have proved the correctness of that view; to-day the whole military situation is different and we feel sure that before long order will be restored throughout this country. (Cheers.)

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

"Our thanks are due, then, to our citizen soldiers; and they are especially due to General French who made that brilliant ride and relieved us, cleared the Boers around Kimberley, and then, barely stopping a day here, got back to Modder River to help Lord Kitchener in those further operations which are still going on. We thank our military assistants in the defence, but we insist upon it that the defence has been a defence by citizen soldiers. In conclusion let me say how thankful we are that the War Office at home has at last sent us Lords Roberts and Kitchener, for we, as simple civilians not versed in military tactics, only know that since their arrival a complete alteration has taken place; and finally, I would submit to you this thought, that when we look back upon the troubles we have gone through, and especially all that has been suffered by the women and children, we have this satisfaction that we have done our best to preserve that which is the best commercial asset in the world, the protection of Her Majesty's flag. (Cheers.)

PRESENT FINANCES.

"It has been suggested to me that it would be well for me to refer to our financial position at the present time. During the last four months we have not, as shareholders are well aware, been working our mines, while our expenditure has almost continued at the same rate; as against the natives who have been paid off there has been the relief work. The only saving there has been is in fuel, and against this there has been no return of diamonds. We owe the bank to day £213,000; our liabilities in London for debenture interest and sinking fund amount to £270,000; our expenses for the balance of February and March total £25,000; dynamite factory £25,000; provisions and coal ordered—we have ordered large shipments of coal from England, as we believe it will be some time before an adequate supply can be obtained from the mines in the Colony—£100,000; and the cash purchase of the New Balfourton Company—the negotiations regarding which are practically closed and which will practically give to the whole of the four mines—£125,000. These liabilities show a total of £798,000, against which we have diamonds valued at £217,000, this giving a debit balance of £581,000. Against this we have a reserve fund of about £1,200,000, so that we renew work with an asset of about £200,000." (Applause.)

(To be concluded.)

THE NEW JAPANESE CABINET.

From a despatch from Tokyo we learn that the Ministerial change has of late been effected in the Japanese Government: the new Ministry being organised, as had been expected, under the Premiership of Marquis Ito. The personnel of the new Cabinet comprises—

Premier, Marquis Ito.

Minister of Finance, Viscount Watanabe, who occupied the same portfolio in the late Marquis's Cabinet previous to the late Yamagata Ministry.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. T. Kata, formerly accredited to the Court of St. James Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Minister of Home Affairs, Baron Suyematsu, ex-Minister of Communications in the last Ito Cabinet.

Minister of Communication, Mr. Hoshi, formerly accredited to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the admitted leader of the defunct Liberal Party.

Minister of Justice, Baron Kaneko, ex-Minister for Agriculture and Commerce in the last Ito Cabinet.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. K. Hayashi (ex-Minister of Communications in the last Okuma).

Minister of Education, Mr. M. Matsuda (ex-Minister of Finance in the last Okuma Cabinet).

The portfolio of War and the Navy stood out of the political whirl, it being almost impossible for party men to manage the affairs in these departments.

It may be admitted that this

change is the first instance of a party Cabinet strictly speaking, in the history of the Japanese Government; almost all the ministers being the members of the *Seiyukai* (Constitutional Political Association), organised and presided over by the distinguished statesman. How the reins of the Japanese Government will hereafter be held, now the diplomatic complications will be solved, and how the Eastern (or rather Chinese) problems will be dealt with, may well call for the attention of the Powers interested in the Far East—Contributed.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China steamer *Chedra*, from Calcutta and Madras, left Singapore for this port on Thursday the 20th instant at 3 a.m.

The silk ex. the C.P. & M. steamer *Empress of India*, arrived at New York on the 25th inst.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 23rd October.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAICHOW REVOLT—DEFEATS OF THE IMPERIALISTS.

With reference to the Waichow rebellion of which I wrote in my letter of the 20th ult., which was published in your issue of the 22nd, certain persons lately returned from Waichow gives the following details:—The headquarters of the rebels, he says, are at Num Shan, the men being scattered about in different encampments, some at Tam Shan, some at Ping Shan, some at Ping Tam and other places.

It is not a fact that all of them refrained from pillage; some of them did rob, and whenever they came across anyone speaking Human or Manchu dialect they proceeded to kill him, though those not speaking such dialects were treated leniently. A few days ago when the Imperial troops, under the command of Ma Wai Kee, went to Ping Tam to attack the rebels, the latter lay in ambush in the sugarcane plantations and as the Imperial troops were marching past discharged a volley of musketry, which threw them into confusion and panic, some being killed and some wounded. Many ran away, and others threw themselves into deep ditches. Upon learning of this catastrophe General Lin Pang Shing led his army to their rescue: but fled to their mountain fastnesses. Ping Tam is not far from Waichow city, and as the inhabitants were panic-stricken in consequence of the disturbances, the city gate was closed for a few days. It is said that the rebels retreated to Sam To Chuk to muster a large force again to oppose the Imperial troops. The Acting Viceroy, Tak Sow, hearing of the repeated defeats of the Imperial troops, has ordered General Chiang Kai Lew to take the On Yang regiments, and General Foo Chan Hoi, the late brigadier chief, together with his A.D.C.s, Luk Kin and Luk Hin, and his brigadier-soldiers, to cope with the rebels, on the principle I suppose of "Set a thief to catch a thief."

WAICHOW REFUGEES AT CANTON.

In consequence of the Waichow rebellion, over a hundred refugees, young and old, male and female, speaking Waichow and Tung Kim dialects, have arrived at Canton shabbily clad and apparently in great misery. They have gone to the North and East gates seeking succour and accommodation.

PROTECTING THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

"It has been suggested to me that it would be well for me to refer to our financial position at the present time. During the last four months we have not, as shareholders are well aware, been working our mines, while our expenditure has almost continued at the same rate; as against the natives who have been paid off there has been the relief work. The only saving there has been is in fuel, and against this there has been no return of diamonds. We owe the bank to day £213,000; our liabilities in London for debenture interest and sinking fund amount to £270,000; our expenses for the balance of February and March total £25,000; dynamite factory £25,000; provisions and coal ordered—we have ordered large shipments of coal from England, as we believe it will be some time before an adequate supply can be obtained from the mines in the Colony—£100,000; and the cash purchase of the New Balfourton Company—the negotiations regarding which are practically closed and which will practically give to the whole of the four mines—£125,000. These liabilities show a total of £798,000, against which we have diamonds valued at £217,000, this giving a debit balance of £581,000. Against this we have a reserve fund of about £1,200,000, so that we renew work with an asset of about £200,000." (Applause.)

(To be concluded.)

AN IMPERIAL VICTORY AT LAST.

Later news has reached Canton to the effect that on the 20th instant, at 8 a.m., the Imperial troops attacked the rebels at Ping Tam, the fight lasting till noon. The Imperial troops were victorious, several hundreds of the insurgents being killed, four or five of their leading officers and two generals taken prisoners. H.E. Wu, the Commander of the Imperial army, himself took a sword and headed 60 to 70 rebels. He led his troops back to Hwang-Sha and reported his victory. The civil and military officials were much elated and congratulated him heartily.

As I write this I am told that the troops are coming back in boats towed by steam launches, amid a great firing of crackers.

TIENTSIN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

TIENTSIN, 10th October.

The following extracts from a private letter, dated Tientsin, to-day, may interest some of your readers:—

A PUZZLING SITUATION.

The public situation illustrates confusion worse confounded, and every new move by any one player in the political chess-board seems only to mystify the student and to darken policy. I hear on authority so excellent that I am forced to believe it, that the Russians four days ago restored the Palaces to the Chinese, and that after an interval of one day the British went in and took them over from the Chinese. Now what can an average man make of a move like this? Is it a made up bit of play, between the two Powers, or is it a Cossack provocation to the Chinamen that he, and not Short, is their friend? Why is Russia, after a display of savagery on the Chinese rustic unexampled in the last half century, suddenly wheeling about and coqueting with the Mandarins? Why this cossack of Li Hung-chang, the withdrawal of Bank and Legation to Tientsin, the anxiety to get hold of the railway in its entirety from Nanchang to Peking? If Manchuria only is the object, surely there is no occasion for this sudden assumption of uxorious friendliness towards the Chinese goat. No European power is going to quarrel with Russia over Manchuria, and Chinese anxiety will not allay Japanese anxiety in that question.

THE SHANHAIKWAN AFFAIR.

We hear of ructions the other day at Shanhaikwan. The British, German, and one other Admiral were at the Railway Station to receive the Russian General when he arrived by train with his soldiers. They were steadily and certainly incorporated, and the more their guns fumed and fired at the unexpected check the more polite they grew. He threatened a diplomatic storm, but the men in his party, led by

Colonel Park, who commanded the 1st Devons at Jialing and Ledyard and led them in the charge at Wagon Hill in a humorous reference to the stage fare at Ledyard, said more was preferable in horse, but iron which had spent its time in transport service could only be beaten with the help of a hatchet as a

for our people to put their spoke into railway affairs after Russia has done so much in the way of track defence, repair and administration. What would have been just and proper interference a month or two months ago seems now like the intrusion of a jealous badger. The humour comes in here—that we have all along been jockeyed out of everything, and have been relegated to a back seat in consequence either of misplaced magnanimity or of sheer lack of enterprise, while our rivals have been laughing at our stupidity: now it is their turn to be jockeyed and elbowed out and to have to submit to mild chaff."

CONCEIVING FLAGS.

We are all glad that Seymour has found some bunting in his ship's stores: as far as ocular demonstration goes, a Britisher might have taken an oath that all our troops and naval brigades travelled without that useful commodity, just as he might have sworn that it formed nine-tenths of the Japanese and French equipment.

By the bye, did you hear that curious story of the flag at the capture of the North-West Fort at Taku on the morning of June 17th? A Japanese and a British officer reached the flag-staff together, down came the Dragon; but what was to go up instead? Neither man had a flag. The Japanese slipped off his coat, took off his shirt, halved it, snarled a big round circle with the blood of a dead Celestial and ran up an improvised "Rising Sun." I have made many enquiries to substantiate this gruesome story but have failed.

Believe it if you like, but you may depend on it, whether true or false, finds its way into the history books, like "Up guards and at them," and stay there till some sceptical Dryasites will confute it by negative disproof. I was lamenting that the "blue" of the Union Jack precluded similar improvisations to our old friend M—, when he remarked "Nonsense. Kill an aristocrat!"

LOOT THE DEMORALISER.

The expedition to Peking has started at last: I suppose, like the capture of Tientsin and Peking, it will end in an orgie of loot. You have no idea how loot demoralises both men and officers: it infects them as measles did the South Sea Islanders and in my opinion does them as much harm. It is just pitiable to hear our fellows talk in these days, and I hear other nationalities are just as bad: at least nothing else is spoken of but loot and promotion.

A TALE OF ENTERPRISE.

I hear that—your Hongkong broker, has had a big stroke of luck: he is said to have bought from a Russian officer for \$5,000 the Order and Insignia of the Black Eagle conferred by Emperor William on Kwang Hua, together with an autograph letter. Count Waldersoo is very desirous of recovering the valued gaw-gaw and asked—to name his price, "£2,000," said the enterprising speculator; and on dit he will get it. I do not guarantee the verbal accuracy of all this fiasco and jetsam thrown up by the seething of war; I can assure you however that it is not mere flim-flam. In any case it is better stuff to write about than my usual inanities.

ALICE AND NETHERSOLE HOSPITALS.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Kwong Wing Sang ... \$20

Comptorians to Douglass Lapraik & Co. ... 15

Robert Jack ... 10

Sui Kit ... 10

Yee Shing Shan ... 5

Lai Lee Coy ... 5

Hung Yue ... 5

Ming Tak ... 5

On Hing ... 5

Yee Hing ... 5

Yee Nam Loong ... 5

Wo Cheong ... 5

Wing Shing Loong ... 5

Tai Hing ... 5

Kwong On Cay ... 5

Wa Hing ... 5

Kwong Fung Wo ... 5

Choo Yau Lan ... 5

Tung

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

PASSAGE to Australia by a SURGEON.
Apply— J. F. EDWARDS,
British P.O.,
Shanghai.
Shanghai, 20th October, 1900. [2747]

WANTED.

A TRAINED SPORTING DOG.
Apply to— X.
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1900. [2749]

THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

OWING to the Volunteer Field Day, there will be NO COMPETITION TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 27th inst., but the range will be open for Practice to Members wishing to use it.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1900. [2750]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 30th October, 1900, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.

SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:

DRAWING, DINING and BEDROOM FURNITURE.

CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE.

PIANO, JINRICKSHA, BICYCLE, FOWLING PIECE, REVOLVERS, IRON SAFE, COOKING STOVES and One KODAK'S CAMERA.

Ac. &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE: As Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1900. [2748]

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK
THE Company's Steamship

“GLENGARRY,”
Captain F. Golde, will be despatched for the above port on the 25th November, 1900.

For Freight or Passage apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23th October, 1900. [2746]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS is now ready and contains:

Misapprehensions and Mistakes about China.

Old and New Policy in China.

The Kwangtung Revolt.

The Anglo-German Agreement.

The Elections.

The Crisis: Telegrams.

Legislative Council:

Sanitary Board.

Supreme Court.

The Crisis in China.

Occasional Notes.

Hongkong Volunteers in Camp.

The Marts and Piracy on the “Nauchan.”

Concert at St. George's Hall.

Stanton Street Backyards Case.

Soldiers and Sailors' China Relief Fund.

Changes in the Pacific Mail Co.

Singapore Estimates for 1901.

The German Circular Note.

Macao.

Caution.

Manila.

Correspondence.

Alice and Nethersole Hospitals.

China Traders' Insurance Co.

Dairy Farm Co.

Cricket.

Football.

Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

A New Magazine.

The Fire on the “Rohilla.”

The German Circular Note to the Powers.

Curious Story from Peking.

Foochow.

Hongkong and Port News.

Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage, 83.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 for three copies Cash.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1900. [2749]

WANTED.

AN OFFICE ASSISTANT; preference given to candidate with knowledge of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND.

Apply at Head Office of

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1900. [2750]

WING CHEONG.

Dealers in JEWELRY, PEARLS, DIAMONDS, CURIOS, JADESTONWARE, CARVED IVORYWARE, SILKS, and GRASS CLOTHES.

AND GENERAL EXPORTERS.

We beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Colony that we commenced Business on the 11th April, 1900, and we solicit their kind patronage.

Nos. 1 & 3 D'AQUILAR STREET.

Behind Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1900. [2581]

CARMICHAEL & BARLOW, CONSULTING ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, AND CONTRACTORS, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

DESIGNS and Specifications prepared for any class of Steamships. Launches and light-draught vessels a specialty. Contractors for the supply and erection of any type of machinery. New work and repairs supervised. New and second hand Launches for Sale. Telegrams, “CELESTE,” Hongkong. Telephone, 239.

H. F. CARMICHAEL,
B. J. BARLOW.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1900. [1637]

PORTLAND CEMENT J. B. WHITE & BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA, HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO. Hongkong, 10th September, 1899. [2724]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions from J. Y. V. VERNON, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 27th October, 1900, at 2 P.M. sharp, within the Residence, “Calder,” Macdonell Road,

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, therein contained, comprising—

MIRRORS, DINING and DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE, TABLES, CROCKERY, BLACKWOOD WARE, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, BEDSTEADS, COOKING STOVE, DINNER SERVICE, ONE NO. 4 BULLET KODAK, &c., &c.

Also ONE COMBINATION IRON SAFE, by Verstraen, Paris, and ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by Pleyel.

Catalogue can be had on application from Friday a.m. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1900. [2719]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY.

the 29th October, 1900, at 2.45 P.M., at WAGENINGEN, the Peak (the Residence of Captain CARLYLE, A.O.D.),

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising—

DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM and BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Particulars can be seen on Catalogue.

TERMS:—As Customary. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1900. [2731]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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TERMS:—As Customary. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1900. [2731]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY.

the 29th October, 1900, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., at their Sales Rooms in Ice House Street.

ALL that One equal undivided Fourth Part or Share of and in all that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate, lying and being at Kowloon point, in the dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Island Lot No. 607, and of and in all Messes or Tenements Erections and Buildings thereon, held from the Crown for a term of 75 years from the 25th December, 1888.

Total Area of the whole lot, 43,576 Square Feet; Crown Rent of the whole lot, \$200 per Annum.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to—

MESSES. JOHNSTON, STOKES & MASTER, No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Solicitors for the Vendor,

or to THE AUCTIONEERS.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1900. [2766]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE SHARES.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that

the SECOND CALL of \$3.00 (Three Dollars) per Share has been made and is PAYABLE at the Company's Office, No. 4, Queen's Road Central, on or before 1st November, 1900.

Shareholders are requested when paying the above mentioned call to send to the Company's Agents their provisional Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1900. [2334]

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING, AND DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that

the THIRD CALL of \$3.00 (Three Dollars) per Share has been made and is PAYABLE at the Company's Office, No. 4, Queen's Road Central, on or before 1st November, 1900.

Shareholders are requested when paying the above mentioned call to send to the Company's Agents their provisional Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the Board.

W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1900. [2637]

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND of \$20 per Share for the

1899, equivalent to 40 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of \$50 per Share, has been declared.

WARRANTS will be issued on the 12th October.

By Order of the Board.

W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1900. [2637]

NOTICE.

STEAMERS calling at Amoy can be supplied

with the highest class of JAPANESE BUNKER COAL.

For terms, &c., apply to

LAPRAIK, CASS & CO., Amoy, 10th October, 1900. [2686]

NOTICE.

THE “BOA VISTA” HOTEL have been

appointed AGENTS for the Hongkong Daily Press, Hongkong Weekly Press, and the Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, &c., at Macao, and they are authorized to collect all accounts due to the Daily Press Office on and after this date.

A. CUNNINGHAM, General Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1900. [2537]

INTIMATIONS.

RUGBY

FO

[Published by Special Arrangement.]

IN WHITE RAIMENT.

BY WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Author of "Whose Findeth a Wife," "Purple and Fine Linen," "The Day of Temptation," "Of Royal Blood," &c., &c.

[COPYRIGHT.]

CHAPTER XX.

THE CHILL HAND.

Was the message from her lover or from that villain Tattebett?

Her refusal piqued me, and I was half-inclined to suggest to her that it was from the one or the other. Still, in this marvellous maze of mystery I saw it was not at all a judicious proceeding to show my hand. What I already knew was of value to me in my efforts to piece together the bewildering puzzle.

The more I reflected, the more convinced I became that the visitor in black was none other than the dreaded woman whose threatened vengeance was known to be imminent—La Gioia the Mysterious.

"The visitor did not touch you?" I asked.

"Neither did she give you any note,"

"No. The message was verbal. I went once to the library and obtained a sheet of note paper, but on returning found it to be soiled. Therefore I went out again to get a second sheet, and it was then that I felt a sudden grip, just as though an icy breath had touched me. In an instant I went cold all over, and my limbs became so numbed that I could not feel them."

"You did not suspect this woman of producing this effect upon you?" Hœfer asked, grinning dubiously.

"Certainly not. How could she?"

"But her actions afterwards in switching off the light and stealing out were suspicious."

"That's so, but how do you account for your own seizure nearly two hours after her departure?"

"Ach!" he cried. "It is extraordinary—that is all we can say."

"The room is nothing less than a death-trap," I remarked. "And yet the baneful influence is a mysterious one. I wish you could tell us the name of the sender of the message, Miss Wynd. It would materially assist us in our researches."

"I tell you that it was a friend who could have no object whatever in making any attack upon my life," she answered ambiguously.

"But this woman," I continued. "Are you certain that you do not know her—that you have never met her before?"

"Quite certain," she responded without hesitation. "She was an utter stranger."

I exchanged glances with Hœfer. The mystery was still inscrutable.

Again we all four went to the door of the room of mystery, and Hœfer, still cringing in dissatisfaction, declared his intention to re-enter the place. Seen from the hall there was certainly nothing about the apartment to excite suspicion. It was bright and comfortable, with handsome substantial furniture, sage-green hangings and a thick Turkey carpet into which one's feet sank noiselessly.

"It is a risk," exclaimed her ladyship, when Hœfer made the announcement. "Death lurks in that place. Let us close and look it."

"Ah! no, madame," he responded. "It is no risk, now that we have the prophylactic." And turning to me, he handed me a little of the last injection which he had given to Beryl, together with the phial of ether and the syringe.

"Use this, if necessary," he said, briefly, and then leaving us he crossed the threshold and examined every nook of the room. The window was still open, but half-closed and fastened it. Upon a little writing-table in the corner lay the soiled sheet of note-paper that Beryl had obtained on her first visit to the library, thus proving the truth of her story. The door swing to, as before, and after about five minutes he again emerged.

Scarcely had he crossed the threshold when he gave vent to a loud cry.

"Gott!" he gasped. "The injection—quik!"

He had again been seized. The unseen hand of death was upon him. Truly it was an uncanny mystery.

Without a second's delay I filled the syringe, rubbed the flesh with ether, and then ran the needle beneath the skin.

The effect was almost instantaneous. The sudden paralysis was arrested, and the muscles reanimated in a manner most marvellous. One fact was therefore plain: Hœfer had discovered the proper treatment, even if the cause of the extraordinary seizure remained unknown.

He stood for a few moments motionless, but at length declaring himself better, said—

"The thing is an absolute enigma. I can discern no cause whatever for it. There would seem to be some hidden influence at work, but of its nature we can discover absolutely nothing. The attack does not occur until one emerges here, into the hall."

"Can it be out here?" I suggested, whereat both my companions turned pale with fright. Certainly the situation was as weird and uncanny as any in which I have ever found myself. An unseen influence is always mysterious, and this chill touch of the hand of Death that we had all experienced was actually appalling.

We held counsel and decided that the room should be closed and locked to prevent any of the servants entering there. Our conversation had undoubtedly been overheard by them, and Hœfer was anxious that the place should remain undisturbed so that he might make further investigations, which he promised to do on the following day.

Then we entered the dining-room together, partook of some wine which her ladyship offered us, and left the house in company, not, however, before I had promised to call again on the morrow and visit my patient.

"Now, Hœfer, what is your candid opinion?" I asked my companion as we stood on the kerb opposite the Marble Arch, awaiting the belated omnibus to take him back to Bloomsbury.

"I don't like it, my dear friend," he answered dubiously. "I don't like it."

And smiting my hand, he entered the last Holborn bus without further word.

On foot I returned to Baywater utterly confounded by the curious events of the evening. By Hœfer's serious expression and pre-occupied manner I saw that the influence within or without that room of mystery was to him utterly bewildering. He had spent his life in the study of micro-organisms, and knew more of staphylococci, streptococci, and pneumococci than any other living man, while as a toxicologist he was acknowledged, even by his clever compatriots in Germany as the greatest of them all. He had solved out many of the secrets of Nature, and I had myself at times witnessed certain of his experiments which were little short of marvellous. It was therefore gratifying that I had enlisted his aid in solving this most difficult problem.

Yet as I lay awake that night, reflecting deeply upon the curious situation, could not arrest my thoughts from running back to the tragedy at Whitton and the implication of those

two names from the list of visitors furnished to the police. That her ladyship was a bosom friend of Mrs. Chetwode's was quite plain, and that she was present together with Beryl earlier in the day, I had myself seen. Somehow I could not get rid of the conviction that Sir Henry's wife, the woman who had taken this secret journey from Atworth to London to have a clandestine interview with some person whom she refused to name, knew the truth regarding the colonial's death.

Nevertheless, as far as I could discern, this point had no connection whatever with the curious seizure by which my love had so nearly lost her life. The visitor in black was unknown, the evil influence she had left behind her was incomprehensible. I was plunged in veritable sea of perplexity.

Reader, I think you will admit that my position in this curious position—the most extraordinary, perhaps, in which a man could possibly be placed—I was justified in slightly neglecting the practice of the man for whom I was acting. So inconceivable, paradoxical and insoluble were the facts that the mystery gripped my very being. Yet no omen was forthcoming. My love was in deadly peril, and I alone could, by careful watching, save her from falling into theunningly-concealed traps prepared by her enemies. If I could but disentangle the skein of circumstances I might elicit their meaning. But, alas, a veil of impenetrable darkness was over all. The more I tried to seek out the truth, the deeper it seemed that I became involved in events that were queer and utterly enigmatic.

If I could but discover the identity of La Gioia! That name rang in my ears, sleeping or walking. La Gioia! Ever La Gioia!

Beryl held her in object dread. Of that I knew from those words of hers I had overheard at Whitton. She had declared that she would commit suicide rather than face her vengeance. What had rendered my adored one so desperate? Why, indeed, did she fear this woman whose name savoured of the play-actress? To go boldly and ask her would I feared, fill her with suspicion of myself if she were in any way implicated in the colonel's death. To solve the problem I must have perfect liberty of action. Of this, I had all along been convinced, and it had prevented me from demanding certain explanations. Her fear of this obscure woman called La Gioia was, in itself, proof of some unknown guilt, and the latter she would doubtless conceal from me by giving incorrect answers to my questions. This was but natural. In the hands of enemies as abominable was she, was equally suspicious of all around her.

I sat over my lonely breakfast on the following morning, there being already a couple of patients in the waiting-room—clerks who had come for "doctor's certificates" to enable them to enjoy a day's repose—the girl brought in the letters, among them being one for me which had been forwarded from Shrewsbury by my mother. The superscription was in a formal hand, and on reading it I was surprised to find that it was from a firm of solicitors in Bedford Row, stating that my Uncle George, a cotton-spinner in Bury, had died, leaving will by which I was to receive the sum of one thousand pounds as a legacy. I read the letter time after time, scarcely able to believe the good news.

But an hour later, when I sat in the dingy office in Bedford Row, and my uncle's solicitor read a copy of the will to me, I saw that it was a reality—a fact which was indeed proved by the cheque for fifty pounds which he handed me for my immediate use. I drove to the Joint Stock Bank in Chancery Lane, cashed the draft, and returned to Baywater with five ten-pound notes in my pocket. From a state of penury I had, within that single hour, become possessed of funds. True, I had always had expectations from that quarter. But I had, like millions of other men, never before been possessor of thousand pounds. In a week or two the money would be placed to my credit. To a man with only half-a-crown in his pocket a thousand pounds appears a fortune.

I counted the crisp new notes in the privacy of the doctor's sitting-room, then locking three of them in my portmanteau, took a cab down to Rowan Road to receive Bob's congratulations. He was delighted. He sent Mrs. Bishop out for a bottle of the best champagne procurable in the neighbourhood, and we drank merrily to my future success.

Then, while smoking a cigarette over what remained of the wine, I related my open-mouthed. Until I had concluded, he uttered no word. Then gravely he exclaimed—

"The affair grows more and more amazing. But, now look here, Dick! Why don't you take my advice and drop the affair altogether?"

"Drop it? What do you mean? Remember—He gave vent to a loud cry.

"Gott!" he gasped. "The injection—quik!"

He had again been seized. The unseen hand of death was upon him. Truly it was an uncanny mystery.

Without a second's delay I filled the syringe, rubbed the flesh with ether, and then ran the needle beneath the skin.

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"Watched?" I cried in surprise. "Who watches me?"

"Several persons. Among them your wife herself."

"How do you know?"

"Because I saw her in this street on the evening before last, evidently in search of you. She passed several times, and glanced across here. Yet she tells you, or her cousin rather tells you, that they were not in London at that time."

"Are you certain?"

"Absolutely."

"But how did you recognise her?" I demanded eagerly. "Why, you've never seen her!"

He started quickly. By the expression on his face I recognised in an instant that he had inadvertently betrayed to me the fact that they were not strangers.

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"How do you know?"</p

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & CO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	GLENGLYME	Brit. str.	—	Dark	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	To-day.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	IDOMENIUS	Brit. str.	—	Riley	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.
LONDON	BOMBAY	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Montford, E.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On or about 1st Nov.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	AGAMEMNON	Brit. str.	—	Nish	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th Nov.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	AJAX	Brit. str.	—	Bett	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th Nov.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	TANTALUS	Brit. str.	—	Gregory	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th Nov.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	OLDENBURG	Ger. str.	—	H. Prager	MELCHERS & CO.	On 31st inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLES & LONDON DIRECT	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	F. J. Cole	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP, V. SPORE, & C. VIA PORTS OF CALL	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Townsend	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 2nd Nov., at Daylight.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SYDNEY	Fren. str.	—	Albert	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 5th Nov., at 1 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SARINA	Ger. str.	—	Schlaefke	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 3rd Nov.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	—	Fork	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 22nd Nov.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	AMBRIA	Ger. str.	—	A. Wagner	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 26th Dec.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	ARAGONIA	Ger. str.	—	Jansen	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 30th Dec.
NEW YORK	WITTENBERG	Ger. str.	—	Hempel	CARLOWITZ & CO.	To-day, P.M.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ANAPA	Brit. str.	—	Shewan, T. & C. Co.	SHEWAN, T. & C. CO.	On or about 20th Nov.
VICTORIA, B.C., &c. VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	HILLGLEN	Brit. str.	—	Dodwell & Co., LIMITED	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 25th Nov.
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA JAPAN	GLENGLYME	Brit. str.	—	McGregor Bros. & Gow	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 21st Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA AMOY, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	M. J. Currow	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	IDZUMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Watt	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA AMOY, &c.	BAEAMAR	Brit. str.	—	Komsky	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On or about 30th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	MONSOURTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	T. M. Stevens & Co.	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 30th inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. F. Lockstone, E.N.R.	PACIFIC MAIL S. CO.	On 8th Nov., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO	Amer. str.	—	F. W. Vibert, E.N.R.	PACIFIC MAIL S. CO.	On 17th Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	COPTIC	Brit. str.	—	T. Desler	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th Nov.
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	CARLISLE CITY	Brit. str.	—	Robson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th Nov., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	COMMANDER	Brit. str.	—	T. Ogata	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Nov., at 5 P.M.
HOLHOW, PAKHOL, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	TETAPLOS	Brit. str.	—	K. Suzuki	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 18th Nov.
SWATOW	TEALIES	Brit. str.	—	Pennfather	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Nov., at Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI	MAIDZURO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Ramsay	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW & AMOY	AKASHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Moore	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst., at 5 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	—	A. Stewart	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th Nov., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	DIAMANTE	Brit. str.	—	Quail	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ARRATOON APCAR	Brit. str.	—			To-morrow.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SURABAYA	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	—			

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26, CAIRNHILL, Hospital ship, 2,400, J. R. London, E.N.R., Weihsienwei 21st October.

Oct. 26, CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, British steamer, 1,320, R. C. Ward, Calcutta 13th October.

Oct. 26, DIAMANTE, British str., 1,255, Ramsay, Manila 23rd October, General—SHEWAN, T. & C. Co.

Oct. 26, BENCULUTHA, British steamer, 1,320, C. Stewart, Shanghai 22nd Oct., General—CHINESE.

Oct. 26, German torpedo-boat No. 91, 360, Lieut. P. Ullens, Shanghai 23rd October.

Oct. 26, TRITOS, German str., 1,033, Schlaefke, Saigon 22nd Oct., Rice—SIEMSEN & CO.

Oct. 26, WONGKOK, German str., 1,515, B. P. Pigot, Bangkok 21st Oct., Rice—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Oct. 26, DESCAUTS, French cruiser, 4,000, Philibert, Taku 21st October.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 26th October.

Telmacius, British str., for Yokohama.

Anping, British str., for Shanghai.

Quarto, German str., for Singapore.

Yawata Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.

Phu Chon Kao, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26, DUKE OF PORTLAND, British str., for Taku.

Oct. 26, INABA MARU, Japanese str., for Kolo.

Oct. 26, MENNUKE, British str., for Manila.

Oct. 26, GUTHRIE, British str., for Australia.

Oct. 26, CHINOWO, British str., for Shanghai.

Oct. 26, FORMOSA, British str., for Swatow.

Oct. 26, BENCULUTHA, British str., for Canton.

Oct. 26, PHRA L. KLAO, British str., for Bangkok.

Oct. 26, YAWATA MARU, Jap. str., for Sydney.

Oct. 26, QUATEA, German str., for Singapore.

Oct. 26, ANDING, British str., for Shanghai.

Oct. 26, NEVADA, British transport, for Calcutta.

Oct. 26, NEBBUDA, British str., for Bombay.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

ABERDEEN DOCKS—Phra C. C. Kao, Bamberg.

HOWLOON DOCKS—U.S.S. Monterey, Iyon Juan de Austria, Adamastor, Gualior, Chingtu, Belgian King, Nippou Maru, Hocho.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Stanfield, Changsha.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Diamond*, from Manila 23rd October, had moderate N.E. winds with clear and fine weather.

The British steamer *Benculutha*, from Shanghai 22nd October, had light winds and sea to Tung Yung; thence to Break Point moderate N.E. wind and following sea with fine weather; thence to port light winds with fine weather.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO

THE Company's Steamship

"KAIFONG."

Captain Pennfather, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 27th inst., at 10 A.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1900. [2688]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES."

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 27th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1900. [2647]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"MAIDZURO MARU."

Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSAN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1900. [15]

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"TETARTOS."

Captain T. Desler, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 28th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1900. [2744]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOL, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"SHANTUNG."

Captain Quail, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 28th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1900. [2647]

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Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1900. [15]

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"SARINA."

Captain Dawson, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 27th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1900. [2717]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANAPA."

will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 27th October, P.M.

For Freight, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1900. [2713]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"WOOSUNG."

Captain Dawson, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 27th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

